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FENWICK & WEST LLP
SILICON VALLEY CENTER
801 CALIFORNIA STREET
MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA 94041

EXAMINER

LIU, BEN H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2464

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/800,473	Applicant(s) RAE ET AL.	
	Examiner BEN H. LIU	Art Unit 2464	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 July 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14, 16, 19, 21, 22, 24, 30-32, 34, 36 and 38-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14, 16, 19, 21, 22, 24, 30-32, 34, 36 and 38-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This is in response to an amendment/response filed on July 13th, 2009.
2. No claims have been amended.
3. No claims have been presently cancelled.
4. No claims been added.
5. Claims 1-14, 16, 19, 21, 22, 24, 30-32, 34, 36, 38-43 are currently pending.

Information Disclosure Statement

6. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on July 14th, 2009 and October 27th, 2009 have been considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

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1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

9. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

10. Claims 1-14, 16, 19, 21, 22, 24, 30-32, 34, 36, 38-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuller et al. (U.S. Patent 7,203,186) in view of Gainsboro (U.S. Patent 5,655,013).

For claim 1, Fuller et al. disclose a call processing system for processing calls associated with a facility, comprising:

a first processor-based system coupled to a plurality of telephone terminals disposed within the facility, the first processor-based system disposed at the facility (*see column 5 lines 4-56 and figure 1, which recite a processor-based system comprising computer 17, modem 22, and Call Forwarding Manager 24 coupled to a plurality of telephone terminals 18 in facility 16*),

the first processor-based system transmitting first voice signals associated with one or more of the plurality of telephone terminals via a digital data link (*see column 5 lines 4-21 and*

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figure 1, which recite processor-based system 17, 22, 24 that transmits voice signals associated with IP telephones 18 via Ethernet digital data link 20); and

a second processor-based system coupled to the first processor-based system and disposed remotely from the facility, the second processor-based system establishing calls to called parties requested by the one or more of the plurality of telephone terminals *(see column 10 lines 24-35 and figure 1, which recite a voice gateway 44 remotely coupled to processor-based system 17, 22, 24 to establish calls to called parties requested by IP telephones 18),*

the second processor-based system converting the first voice signals for transmission over a carrier network responsive to receiving the first voice signals via the digital data link, the second processor-based system converting second non-VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) voice signals from the called parties received via the carrier network to second VoIP voice signals for transmission to the first processor-based system via the digital data link *(see column 2 lines 7-15 and column 10 lines 24-35, which recite a voice gateway 44 that converts between VoIP H.323 signals received from IP telephones 18 and non-VoIP signals received from called parties in PTSN carrier network 12).*

Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception that the facility coupled to a plurality of telephone terminals comprises one or more prison facilities and the second processor-based system monitors the second non-VoIP voice signals to detect fraudulent or unauthorized call activity in the calls. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility *(see column 3 lines 11-15)*. Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) *(see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure*

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1). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity such as three-way calling (*see column 4 lines 34-41*).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. The method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities can be implemented by installing the processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

For claim 2, Fuller et al. a call processing system wherein the first voice signals and the second VoIP voice signals are transmitted between the first processor-based system and the second processor-based system via voice over Internet protocol data (*see column 10 lines 24-31*).

For claim 3, Fuller et al. a call processing system wherein the first processor-based system switches the calls based on control by the second processor-based system (*see column 10*

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lines 28-31, which recite a voice gateway 44 that controls which protocol is used to switch the call).

For claim 4, Fuller et al. a call processing system wherein the second processor-based system performs call routing for the calls (*see column 10 lines 24-31, which recite the voice gateway 44 that routes calls to the destination telephone*).

For claim 5, Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception wherein the second processor-based system verifies personal identification number (PIN) of a caller placing a call by one of the plurality of telephone terminals. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility (*see column 3 lines 11-15*). Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) (*see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure 1*). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity such as three-way calling (*see column 4 lines 34-41*). The TMU further validates a call by verifying the PIN of a caller (*see column 1 lines 48-49 and column 6 lines 8-9*), determines whether a call is accepted by a called party (*see column 3 lines 39-52*), and processes billing information associated with the call (*see column 6 lines 9-20*).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. The method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities can be implemented by installing the processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by

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Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

For claim 6, Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception wherein the second processor-based system processes billing associated with placing a call using the plurality of telephone terminals. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility (*see column 3 lines 11-15*). Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) (*see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure 1*). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity such as three-way calling (*see column 4 lines 34-41*). The TMU further validates a call by verifying the PIN of a caller (*see column 1 lines 48-49 and column 6 lines 8-9*), determines whether a call is accepted by a called party (*see column 3 lines 39-52*), and processes billing information associated with the call (*see column 6 lines 9-20*).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller at al. The method

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and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities can be implemented by installing the processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

For claim 7, Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception wherein the second processor-based system comprises a call processing platform providing at least one of billing, validation and routing associated with the calls made via the first processor-based system. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility (*see column 3 lines 11-15*). Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) (*see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure 1*). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity such as three-way calling (*see column 4 lines 34-41*). The TMU further validates a call by verifying the PIN of a caller (*see column 1 lines 48-49 and column 6 lines 8-9*), determines whether a call is accepted by a called party (*see column 3 lines 39-52*), and processes billing information associated with the call (*see column 6 lines 9-20*).

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Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. The method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities can be implemented by installing the processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

For claim 8, Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception wherein the call processing platform provides at least one of billing, validation and routing associated with calls made via a third processor-based system disposed at another prison facility. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility (*see column 3 lines 11-15*). Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) (*see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure 1*). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity such as three-way calling (*see column 4 lines 34-41*). The TMU further validates a

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call by verifying the PIN of a caller (*see column 1 lines 48-49 and column 6 lines 8-9*), determines whether a call is accepted by a called party (*see column 3 lines 39-52*), and processes billing information associated with the call (*see column 6 lines 9-20*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. The method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities can be implemented by installing the processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

For claim 9, Fuller et al. a call processing system wherein the first processor-based system comprises a voice over Internet protocol gateway coupled between the plurality of telephone terminals and the digital data link (*see column 5 lines 4-56 and figure 1, which recite a processor-based system comprising computer 17, modem 22, and Call Forwarding Manager 24*

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for processing H.323 VoIP traffic between a plurality of telephone terminals 18 and digital DSL link 34).

For claim 10, Fuller et al. a call processing system wherein the second processor-based system comprises a network edge device coupled to the digital data link (*see figure 1, voice gateway 44 coupled to digital link 34 via DSLAM 40*).

For claim 11, Fuller et al. a call processing system wherein the network edge device comprises a gateway between the digital data network and the carrier network (*see figure 1, voice gateway 44 coupled between a digital link 34 via DSLAM 40 and carrier network PTSN 12*).

For claim 12, Fuller et al. a call processing system wherein the carrier network comprises a public switched telephone network (*see figure 1, voice gateway 44 and carrier network PTSN 12*).

For claim 13, Fuller et al. a call processing system wherein the network edge device comprises a voice over Internet protocol gateway (*see figure 1, which recite a voice gateway 44 that processes H.323 VoIP data*).

For claim 14, Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception wherein the fraudulent or unauthorized call activity comprises a three-way call. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility (*see column 3 lines 11-15*). Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) (*see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure 1*). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity such as three-way calling (*see column 4 lines 34-41*). Thus, it would have been

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obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. The method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities can be implemented by installing the processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

For claim 16, Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception wherein the second processor- based system provides performs speech recognition on the calls placed by the plurality of telephone terminals. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility (*see column 3 lines 11-15*). Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) (*see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure 1*). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity using speech recognition (*see column 5 lines 17-29*), call recording (*see column 4 lines 31-32*), and billing processing (*see*

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column 6 lines 9-20). If unauthorized activity is detected, the call may be discontinued (*see column 6 lines 36-40*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. The method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities can be implemented by installing the processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

For claim 19, Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception wherein the second processor-based system performs call monitoring and call recording on the calls placed by the plurality of telephone terminals. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility (*see column 3 lines 11-15*). Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) (*see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure 1*). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity using speech recognition

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(*see column 5 lines 17-29*), call recording (*see column 4 lines 31-32*), and billing processing (*see column 6 lines 9-20*). If unauthorized activity is detected, the call may be discontinued (*see column 6 lines 36-40*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. The method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities can be implemented by installing the processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

For claim 21, Fuller et al. disclose a facility call processing system comprising:

a call processing platform coupled, via digital data links, to a facility located remotely from at least one of the facility, the call processing platform being coupled to a carrier network for establishing calls from a plurality of telephone terminals in the facility (*see column 10 lines 24-35 and figure 1, which recite a voice gateway 44 coupled to carrier network 12 to establish calls to called parties requested by IP telephones 18 at facility 16*),

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the call processing platform receiving first voice signals from the facility via the digital data links and sending the first voice signals over a carrier network to called parties, the call processing platform receiving second non-VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) voice signals from the called parties via the carrier network and converting the second non-VoIP voice signals to second VoIP voice signals for transmission over the digital data links to the facility (*see column 2 lines 7-15 and column 10 lines 24-35, which recite a voice gateway 44 that converts between VoIP H.323 signals received from IP telephones 18 and non-VoIP signals received from called parties in PTSN carrier network 12*), and

call processing gateways associated with the facility to process the second VoIP voice signals for transmission to the plurality of telephone terminals, the call processing gateways generating the first voice signals responsive to receiving call signals from the plurality of telephone terminals (*see column 5 lines 4-56 and figure 1, which recite a processor-based system comprising computer 17, modem 22, and Call Forwarding Manager 24 coupled to a plurality of telephone terminals 18 in facility 16 to transmit and receive voice signals associated with IP telephones 18*).

Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception that the facility coupled to a plurality of telephone terminals comprises one or more prison facilities and the call processing platform monitors the second non-VoIP voice signals to detect fraudulent or unauthorized call activity in the calls. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility (*see column 3 lines 11-15*). Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) (*see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure*

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1). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity such as three-way calling (*see column 4 lines 34-41*).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. The method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities can be implemented by installing the processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

For claim 22, Fuller et al. disclose a call processing system wherein the digital data links provide voice over Internet protocol data communication between the plurality of prison facilities and the call processing platform (*see column 10 lines 24-31*).

For claim 24, Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception wherein the fraudulent or unauthorized call activity comprises a three-way call. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and

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apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility (*see column 3 lines 11-15*). Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) (*see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure 1*). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity such as three-way calling (*see column 4 lines 34-41*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. The method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities can be implemented by installing the processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

For claim 30, Fuller et al. a call processing system wherein the call processing gateways provide interfacing between at least one analog telephone line interface and the digital data links (*see column 5 lines 57-64*).

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For claim 31, Fuller et al. a call processing system wherein the call processing gateways comprise voice over Internet protocol gateways (*see column 5 lines 4-56 and figure 1, which recite a processor-based system comprising computer 17, modem 22, and Call Forwarding Manager 24 for processing H.323 VoIP traffic between a plurality of telephone terminals 18 and digital DSL link 34*).

For claim 32, Fuller et al. a call processing system wherein the call processing gateways provide at least one local area network interface for coupling a computer workstation to the call processing platform via the digital data links (*see column 5 lines 41-47*).

For claim 34, Fuller et al. disclose a method for providing facility call processing, in a centralized call processing platform, the method comprising:

establishing a call from one of a plurality of telephone terminals in a facility received via a digital data link to a called party outside the facility, at least one of the plurality of prison facilities located remotely from the centralized call processing platform (*see column 10 lines 24-35 and figure 1, which recite a voice gateway 44 coupled to carrier network 12 to establish calls to called parties requested by IP telephones 18 at facility 16*);

receiving a first voice signal from the one of the plurality of telephone terminals; converting the first voice signal for transmission over a carrier network; receiving a second non-VolP (Voice over Internet Protocol) second voice signal from the called party via the carrier network; converting the second non-VolP voice signal to a second VolP voice signal for transmission over the digital data link to the one of the plurality of telephone terminals (*see column 2 lines 7-15 and column 10 lines 24-35, which recite a voice gateway 44 that converts*

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between VoIP H.323 signals received from IP telephones 18 and non-VoIP signals received from called parties in PTSN carrier network 12); and

Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception that the facility coupled to a plurality of telephone terminals comprises one or more prison facilities and the second non-VoIP voice signals are monitored to detect fraudulent or unauthorized call activity in the calls. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility (*see column 3 lines 11-15*). Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) (*see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure 1*). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity such as three-way calling (*see column 4 lines 34-41*).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. The method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities can be implemented by installing the processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method

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and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

For claim 36, Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception wherein the fraudulent or unauthorized call activity comprises a three-way call. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility (*see column 3 lines 11-15*). Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) (*see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure 1*). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity such as three-way calling (*see column 4 lines 34-41*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. The method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities can be implemented by installing the processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught

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by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

For claim 38, Fuller et al. disclose a call processing method wherein the method includes routing the call to the called party (*see column 10 lines 24-31, which recite the voice gateway 44 that routes calls to the destination telephone*). Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception wherein the call processing system further comprises validating an the call from the one of a plurality of telephone terminals, determining acceptance of the call by the called party, the call established responsive to the acceptance of the call by the called party; and creating call billing information associated with the call. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility (*see column 3 lines 11-15*). Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) (*see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure 1*). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity such as three-way calling (*see column 4 lines 34-41*). The TMU further validates a call by verifying the PIN of a caller (*see column 1 lines 48-49 and column 6 lines 8-9*), determines whether a call is accepted by a called party (*see column 3 lines 39-52*), and processes billing information associated with the call (*see column 6 lines 9-20*).

Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller at al. The method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities can be implemented by installing the processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by

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Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

For claim 39, Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception wherein the call processing system and method further performs speech recognition on the call. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility (*see column 3 lines 11-15*). Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) (*see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure 1*). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity using speech recognition (*see column 5 lines 17-29*), call recording (*see column 4 lines 31-32*), and billing processing (*see column 6 lines 9-20*). If unauthorized activity is detected, the call may be discontinued (*see column 6 lines 36-40*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller at al. The method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities can be implemented by installing the

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processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

For claim 40, Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception wherein the call processing system and method further records the call. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility (*see column 3 lines 11-15*). Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) (*see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure 1*). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity using speech recognition (*see column 5 lines 17-29*), call recording (*see column 4 lines 31-32*), and billing processing (*see column 6 lines 9-20*). If unauthorized activity is detected, the call may be discontinued (*see column 6 lines 36-40*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller at al. The method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in

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prison facilities can be implemented by installing the processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

For claim 41, Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception wherein the second processor-based system discontinues the calls responsive to detecting the fraudulent or unauthorized call activity in the calls. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility (*see column 3 lines 11-15*). Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) (*see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure 1*). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity using speech recognition (*see column 5 lines 17-29*), call recording (*see column 4 lines 31-32*), and billing processing (*see column 6 lines 9-20*). If unauthorized activity is detected, the call may be discontinued (*see column 6 lines 36-40*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in

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prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. The method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities can be implemented by installing the processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

For claim 42, Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception wherein the call processing platform discontinues the calls responsive to detecting the fraudulent or unauthorized call activity in the calls. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility (*see column 3 lines 11-15*). Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) (*see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure 1*). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity using speech recognition (*see column 5 lines 17-29*), call recording (*see column 4 lines 31-32*), and billing processing (*see column 6 lines 9-20*). If unauthorized activity is detected, the call may be discontinued (*see column 6 lines 36-40*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art

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at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. The method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities can be implemented by installing the processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

For claim 43, Fuller et al. disclose all the subject matter of the claimed invention with the exception wherein the call processing system and method further comprises discontinuing the call responsive to detecting the fraudulent or unauthorized call activity. However, Gainsboro from the same or similar fields of endeavor disclose a method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in a prison facility (*see column 3 lines 11-15*). Inmate telephone units 1 are connected to outside telephone lines through Trunk Management Unit 2 (TMU) (*see column 4 lines 5-10 and figure 1*). The TMU monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity using speech recognition (*see column 5 lines 17-29*), call recording (*see column 4 lines 31-32*), and billing processing (*see column 6 lines 9-20*). If unauthorized activity is detected, the call may be

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discontinued (*see column 6 lines 36-40*). Thus, it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as taught by Gainsboro with the a call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. The method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities can be implemented by installing the processor-based system 17, 22, 24 and IP telephones 18 of facility 16 as taught by Fuller et al. in one or more of the prison facility containing inmate telephones as taught by Gainsboro. The TMU 2 that monitors fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro can be coupled with the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Together, the TMU 2 and voice gateway 44 can be connected to one or more prison facilities to facilitate telephone communications. The voice gateway 44 converts VoIP traffic into analog POTS phone signals that is suitable for monitoring by the TMU. The motivation for using the method and apparatus for managing telephone activity in prison facilities as suggested by Gainsboro with the call processing system as taught by Fuller et al. is to provide improved security and security in telephone communications in prison facilities (*see column 3 lines 11-15*).

Response to Arguments

11. Claims 1-14, 16, 19, 21, 22, 24, 30-32, 34, 36, 38-43 were provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 26-29, 43-52, 54, 56, and 58 of copending Application No. 09/905,014. Additionally, claims 1-14, 16, 19, 21, 22, 24, 30-32, 34, 36, 38-43 were provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 3, 12, 13, 15, 17-22, 25,

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32, 40-42, 59, 62, 63, 71 and 96-98 of copending Application No. 10/642,532. It is noted with appreciation that the Applicant has filed terminal disclaimers to overcome the rejections. In response, the rejections have been withdrawn.

12. It is noted with appreciation that the Applicant has carefully considered the previous Office Action and the cited prior art references. The Applicant's arguments regarding the prior art rejections have been fully considered but are not persuasive.

The Applicant argues, "Fuller fails to disclose any system that converts non-VoIP voice signals to VoIP voice signals, and also detects fraudulent or unauthorized call activity based on non-VoIP voice signals." In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Similarly, the Applicant argues, "Gainsboro fails to disclose any system that converts non-VoIP voice signals to VoIP voice signals, and also detect fraudulent or unauthorized call activity by monitoring non-VoIP voice signals." In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

The Applicant further argues, "Fuller uses VoIP technology based on digital technology to service multiple telephones. For this purpose, Fuller uses various digital call processing

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components such as voice gateway 44, DSLAM 40, and ADSL modem 22. In contrast, Gainsboro is based on analog/POTS system to service multiple telephones. For this purpose, Gainsboro uses analog call processing components such as TMU. Because Fuller and Gainsboro are based on different call processing system, the principle of operation of Fuller and/or Gainsboro must be modified for combination.” However, it is noted that the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. provides an interface between a digital network and analog network (*see figure 1*). Specifically, gateway 44 allows the digital IP telephones 18 of prison facility 16 to communicate with users of analog carrier network 12 (*see column 7 lines 20-36*). Since the voice gateway 44 operates with both digital and analog networks, the voice gateway 44 as taught Fuller et al. can be combined with the TMU that monitors the telephone connections for fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as taught by Gainsboro without modifying the principle of operation of Fuller and/or Gainsboro as alleged by the Applicant.

The Applicant further argues, “The TMU of Gainsboro is associated with a single institution. See Gainsboro, col. 3, 11. 16-28. The voice gateway 44 of Fuller, on the other hand, is provided by an independent service provider and is shared by multiple subscribers. See Fuller, col. 6, 11. 57-60. That is, the voice gateway 44 of Fuller is not dedicated to an institution.” However, even if the TMU of Gainsboro is associated with a single institution, the features of the TMU are not rendered incompatible with the features of the voice gateway 44 as taught by Fuller et al. Specifically, the TMU can be combined with the voice gateway to allow for conversion between digital and analog connections shared by multiple subscribers while monitoring the second non-VoIP signals specific to the prison facility. The Applicant additionally alleges, “if Gainsboro is combined with Fuller, the TMU of Gainsboro would replace the ADSL modem 22,

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not the voice gateway 44. The ADSL modem 22 in Fuller routes and processes only VoIP signals. Hence, the combination of Gainsboro and Fuller would detect fraudulent or unauthorized call activity based on VoIP signals, and not non-VoIP signals.” However, it is noted that replacing the ADSL modem 22 with the TMU, as proposed by the Applicant, would render the combination incompatible. As the Applicant previously asserts, “Gainsboro is based on analog/POTS system to service multiple telephones. For this purpose, Gainsboro uses analog call processing components such as TMU.” Since the TMU 2 is based on analog call processing, the TMU 2 would not be able to replace the ADSL modem 22 to process the digital connects to IP phones 18. In contrast, by combining the features of the TMU 2 as taught Gainsboro with the features of the voice gateway 44, connections between the IP telephones 18 of the prison facility and users of analog network 12 can be converted while the non-VoIP signals of connections can be monitored for fraudulent or unauthorized call activity as recited by the independent claims.

The Applicant argues that the dependent claims are patentable because they depend on the limitations of the independent claims discussed above. However, as explained above, the Applicant’s remarks regarding the independent claims have been considered but are not persuasive. For at least the reasons stated above, the Applicant’s remarks regarding the pending claims has been considered but do not place the application in condition for allowance.

Conclusion

13. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply

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is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BEN H. LIU whose telephone number is (571)270-3118. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00AM to 6:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ricky Ngo can be reached on (571)272-3139. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Ricky Ngo/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit
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